

Monday last, four hundred and
seventy-five were presented, to obtain
a bill used by law.

The Long Island Tragedy—Murder of Three Persons.

The New York Times gives the following account of the murder of James Wickham, Esq., his wife and a servant:

A horrid murder was committed at Cutchogue last night (Friday) about midnight, at the house of James Wickham, Esq., a retired merchant from New York. The servant girls who lodged in the garret were aroused by screams of "murder," "help," and in the voice of Mrs. Wickham, "Spare our lives." Rushing to the foot of the upper stairs, they crept out through a window upon the roof of the kitchen, thence sliding down to a shed, and thence jumping to the ground, ran to alarm the neighbors. The first-arriving neighbors were Joseph Gorman, William Betts and Dr. Benjamin T. Carpenter, who instantly returned with them to the house. The murder had been committed. The blood showed the passage he had taken to escape from the house.

A hat was found, too, which is recognized as that of Nicholas Dane. In the sleeping room, Mr. Wickham was found covered with blood, his head frightfully gashed, and his face and neck lacerated and bleeding. There was not a square inch upon his face but on which there was a wound. Yet life was not quite extinct. At the hour of the leaving of the car (nine o'clock) he was still breathing, though unconscious, and with but the faintest chance for life. By his side lay the mangled, but not quite lifeless, body of his wife, Mrs. Frances Wickham, her brains dashed about the floor, and her blood lying in pools upon the bed and carpet. A few moments more and she had ceased to breathe. A colored boy, Stephen, aged 14 years, who was a great favorite in the family, was also horribly mutilated. He, too, was alive when the house was entered, and continued so when my informant left.

Circumstances combine to make Nicholas Dane as the murderer. He had been in Mr. Wickham's employment until about ten days before, when he was discharged. He had made love to one of the servant girls, and proposed marriage, but was rejected. For this he had sworn revenge on her, and for his discharge, revenge on the family. As nothing was taken from the house, though Mr. W. was a man of property, and which was about to tempt a robber, it seems as if revenge alone was the motive. One of the girls testified she heard Mr. Wickham exclaim, "Nicholas, don't kill him." Then the hat found, there could be no mistake about it. Dane had been hanging around for some days, but since the murder cannot be found.

The instrument with which this horrible deed was perpetrated was a post axe, which was found yesterday morning upon the premises, with blood and hair upon it.

Mr. Wickham had purchased a large farm and employed of course many men upon it. Doubtless it is one of these who has dealt such terrible vengeance for his fancied grievances. Mr. and Mrs. W. were both highly esteemed wherever known, and enjoyed in this city a large circle of friends. Mr. W.'s father, mother, brother, and sisters reside within a mile of the scene of this bloody murder. One brother, whose farm lies on the north side, is reputed to be the largest farmer in Suffolk county. Another, residing in Patchogue, is, and has been for many years, the District Attorney of Suffolk County. It was an uncle of the murdered man, a Virginia lawyer, who took an honorable part in the trial of Aaron Burr for treason. The greatest excitement prevails throughout the town, and a more monstrous case in details, may it never be our duty to record.

The Tragedy on Long Island—Arrest and Attempted Suicide of the Murderer.—Nicholas Dane, the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Wickham, at their residence in Cutchogue, L. I., was captured at 9 o'clock on Monday morning, in Hermitage Swamp, in the woods, eight miles from the bloody scene. The New York Tribune says: The inhabitants had turned out in a body to hunt the villain, and when they found him they could scarcely be restrained from hanging him to a tree. He had cut his throat with the intention of committing suicide, and was weak from the loss of blood. He was armed with a loaded pistol and a knife, but made no resistance. Officer Dowling and Constable Nesbitt are said to have been the means of preventing the excited multitude from hanging him on the spot, and had he not been much exhausted from loss of blood, it is probable their interference could not have saved him. He was placed in the custody of the sheriff of Suffolk county and taken to River Head, the county town, where he was locked up for trial.

Horrible Death from Hydrophobia.—John T. Cookson, a young married man in Greenwich, was bit on the leg, about nine weeks since, by a dog, but he thought little of it until Thursday evening week, when he felt unwell and retired to bed. The night, however, was almost a sleepless one, interrupted by horrid dreams and nervous starts, and early in the morning the first symptoms of hydrophobia made their appearance. Notwithstanding prompt medical attendance, he was soon in a comatose condition, and on the 10th, casting himself on the ground and endeavoring to tear the flesh from his loaves, all the time moaning piteously. He appeared, however, it is said, to be conscious of his dreadful situation, and earnestly entreated the horrified spectators to keep away, lest he might involuntarily do them injury. He was tied down to the bed, but succeeded in breaking the cords, until, finally, six strong men holding him down, chloroform was administered to him, under the influence of which he slept for half an hour. When he awoke, about 1 o'clock, it was but to breathe his last. A few convulsive gasps and nervous twitchings, and the right features and motions limbs proclaimed that his sufferings were at an end. The dog, which is still alive, it is said, has been named Johnson, and several others. His owner should be made to suffer the severest penalty for permitting him to run at large. An action for damages is to be instituted.

Comet and Lightning.—The editor of the New Haven (Conn.) Palladium says, that a young lady, a member of the family, had a violent attack of erysipelas, and one side of her face was fearfully swollen, the eye closed and the pain excruciating. Her complexion, however, was so improved, and frequently changed, that the pain was soothed, and in ten days an entire cure of the disease remained.

[From the New York Times, June 5.]

Street Preaching at Brooklyn.

Serious Risk—The Military called out—Several persons dangerously wounded.

There was a terrible riot in Brooklyn yesterday, during which some forty or fifty persons, either witnesses or parties causing it, very seriously injured. The particulars, as near as our reporters could learn, are as follows:

On the previous Sabbath, one of the street preachers who have been the cause of many disturbances in New York, went to Brooklyn, accompanied by a body guard, and preached in a vacant lot in Smith street. During his discourse, he was several times interrupted by persons who had evidently spent the previous portion of the day when spirituous liquors were easily obtained. Several arrests were the consequence of the disturbance, after which, the guard moved back to New York. On their way down Main street, they were attacked by a body of men—also under alcoholic excitement—and, as is stated, forced on board the ferry boat by superior numbers. During the week this occurrence was made known, and yesterday the same party, strengthened by some three hundred others, crossed the Wall street ferry, and proceeded to the place where the street preaching had taken place when they were in Brooklyn before.

Their great strength caused some apprehension, particularly as a report had been circulated that on Saturday afternoon those sympathizing with the street preacher had telegraphed to their friends in Philadelphia to come and help them, and that fifteen hundred had arrived. The object of all being to burn down the St. James Church, situated in Jay street, and used by the Bishop.

Fearing there might be some truth in the story, the Mayor of Brooklyn ordered a section of the 14th Regiment to be in readiness at the armory should their services be required. The gathering continued to increase in the vicinity of Smith street, but from the prompt and energetic action of Mayor Lambert, aided by the police, the streets were cleared, and no fight occurred in that vicinity. As soon as the preaching exercises were over, those who were there from New York formed in procession, and accompanied by about two thousand of their Brooklyn friends, proceeded down Fulton street to Main and down Main to the Catharine ferry. They were followed by perhaps five thousand spectators, and proceeded without much disturbance until the head of the line was crossing Front street in Main. At this point there was a party of men, nearly all of whom were intoxicated, and of course as ready for a fight as these in the procession.

One of them used an expression calculated to provoke to hostility those who had formed the procession. This, however, was not noticed, but soon after one of the parties on the corner cast a stone into the line of the procession, and an immediate return of bullets from revolvers was the consequence. One man was shot through the back part of the head, a boy in the neighborhood had a portion of his face carried away, and several others were severely injured. The police commenced work immediately and worked well. They silenced or arrested all within their reach who were engaged in the riot, taking many who were badly cut and bruised to the various station-houses.

The excitement was now intense. Over twenty thousand people had gathered, and fights were going on in several places. Volleys of stones were thrown from the alleys and side-walks upon the procession, and those forming it answered invariably by a discharge of their revolvers. The Mayor seemed everywhere present, urging and encouraging the police to do their work, and at length something like order was restored.

A little after 9 o'clock the military came down—the riot act was read, and the rioters dispersed without additional bloodshed, and at ten o'clock the streets were deserted. Although many of those who were injured—particularly the man who was shot through the head, and the boy who lost a portion of his face—were in a very dangerous condition, there are none dead, so far as our reporter could learn, up to a very late hour.

The police had hard work, they had to fight like tigers. No matter of what color, (and many of them were Irish) they did their duty manfully. When one would attempt to take a man into custody, he was sure to be beaten with clubs, and several very badly hurt. They also used their clubs freely, and knocked down all who resisted them, when they could do it. The military came upon the ground after the disturbance had ceased. They had been stationed at the Armory during the afternoon, awaiting orders.

Extraordinary Affair in the Gulf.—As Capt. Daniel German, of the ship *Jessy*, from Lawrence, was on his outward voyage, and when about forty-five miles South-east of the Island of Anticosti, during a thick fog was surrounded by field ice, he heard the report of a gun. Supposing it to be a signal from another vessel near at hand, he caused the fog boat to be rung, to avoid a collision. In about twenty minutes the fog cleared off, and the ship was found to be near a piece of ice, on which lay in view the body of an Indian extended, and still bleeding profusely from a wound in the chest. He was quite dead, and not far from him lay the body of another Indian, with a dead seal alongside of him. The first poor fellow, it is conjectured, despairing of relief from certain death by starvation, had just put a period to his existence, not imagining that aid was really so near. They probably went out together on the field of ice to kill seals, and had drifted out to sea, when the first died from the cold and the other committed suicide to avoid a more lingering death. *Quebec Mercury, May 25.*

HAVE DE GRACE, MD., June 5.—Quite an extensive conflagration took place in this town to-day. The iron works belonging to Mr. Joshua Bryant and the Messrs. Whitaker were entirely consumed. The loss sustained cannot fall short of \$20,000, upon which there is no insurance. There is also an indirect loss, occasioned by the suspension of business, which is difficult to estimate. They had recently supplied themselves with two new steam engines of sixty horse power each, and a large quantity of material for the manufacture of iron in the form of castings. Several dead pigs were sent to various places in town, all of which, with rare exceptions, were saved without material damage. The two engines consumed iron belonging to the above named parties.



Monday, June 12, 1864.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR, JAMES POLLOCK.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, GEORGE DARSIE.

FOR SUPERVISOR OF PRISONERS, DANIEL M. SWINER.

Hon. S. L. Russell will please accept our thanks for an interesting public document we have received from him.

The Liquor Bill.

In answer to some inquiries on the subject, we reply, that the bill submitting the question of a Prohibitory Law to the People, at the October election, was signed by the Governor, as was also the one forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors to minors, intoxicated or insane persons, or to habitual drunkards. They are both in force. But the one requiring beer-house keepers and store-keepers who deal in liquors, to obtain licenses from the Courts, as innkeepers now do, was not signed by the Governor. He still retains it without his approval. It is therefore not a law.

County Superintendent.

The Directors of Common Schools met in the Court-house on Monday last to elect a County Superintendent for three years, and fix his salary as required by the new Act. The Convention was pretty full, commencing at about two thousand of their Brooklyn friends, proceeded down Fulton street to Main and down Main to the Catharine ferry. They were followed by perhaps five thousand spectators, and proceeded without much disturbance until the head of the line was crossing Front street in Main. At this point there was a party of men, nearly all of whom were intoxicated, and of course as ready for a fight as these in the procession.

One of them used an expression calculated to provoke to hostility those who had formed the procession. This, however, was not noticed, but soon after one of the parties on the corner cast a stone into the line of the procession, and an immediate return of bullets from revolvers was the consequence. One man was shot through the back part of the head, a boy in the neighborhood had a portion of his face carried away, and several others were severely injured. The police commenced work immediately and worked well. They silenced or arrested all within their reach who were engaged in the riot, taking many who were badly cut and bruised to the various station-houses.

The excitement was now intense. Over twenty thousand people had gathered, and fights were going on in several places. Volleys of stones were thrown from the alleys and side-walks upon the procession, and those forming it answered invariably by a discharge of their revolvers. The Mayor seemed everywhere present, urging and encouraging the police to do their work, and at length something like order was restored.

A little after 9 o'clock the military came down—the riot act was read, and the rioters dispersed without additional bloodshed, and at ten o'clock the streets were deserted. Although many of those who were injured—particularly the man who was shot through the head, and the boy who lost a portion of his face—were in a very dangerous condition, there are none dead, so far as our reporter could learn, up to a very late hour.

The police had hard work, they had to fight like tigers. No matter of what color, (and many of them were Irish) they did their duty manfully. When one would attempt to take a man into custody, he was sure to be beaten with clubs, and several very badly hurt. They also used their clubs freely, and knocked down all who resisted them, when they could do it. The military came upon the ground after the disturbance had ceased. They had been stationed at the Armory during the afternoon, awaiting orders.

Large Block of Granite.

On Saturday last a large and most beautiful piece of granite was hauled through our streets by Mr. NICHOLAS WEAVER, intended for a platform or top step to the main entrance of the new jail at York, quarried and drilled by our enterprising fellow citizen, Mr. SOLOMON POWERS, and which we think deserving of special notice. Its dimensions are:—Length, twenty feet and six inches; width three feet and four inches; and thickness, seven and a half inches. Its weight is about eight thousand five hundred pounds, and its value two hundred dollars. Builders in other places are hereby informed that we still have plenty more of the same sort left awaiting their orders. *Advertiser.*

The Commissioners named in the act to locate a State Road from the Back Tavern, Drummers township, Lancaster county, to the York Furnace Bridge, Gettysburg, Adams county, are now proceeding, with the necessary surveys, to fulfill the duties appertaining to their appointment. The gentlemen composing the Board of Commissioners are from the counties of Lancaster, York and Adams, the three counties directly interested in the work. *York Republican.*

Sudden Death.—Mr. JUSTUS LUTHER, of Hanover, went to bed last evening in apparently good health, and the next morning, at 4 o'clock, his wife found him lying dead by her side. From appearances, the vital spark had fled only an hour or two, as his face had preserved its natural warmth. His age was 41 years 8 months and 14 days.

At a sale of stocks at Hanover on Saturday last, the Hanover Saving Fund stock was sold at \$15 to \$15 1/2 per share, which is 50 to 55 per cent. above par, and Gettysburg Bank stock at \$50 to \$51 per share, which is a little over par value.

The Corner-stone of a new German Reformed Church in Hanover, was laid on Monday last, with appropriate ceremonies. Rev. Mr. Seehier is the pastor of the congregation which is erecting the building.

Henry Lead.—On the 31st inst. Daniel Miller, of Fockensum, handed, with his six horse team, from California Iron Works in Chambersburg, a distance of two miles, the weight of ten tons and six pounds, in Bloomer.

Defeat of the Democracy in Philadelphia.

The first election for Municipal Officers of the Consolidated City of Philadelphia (including the former county and city) took place on Tuesday, and resulted in an overwhelming defeat of the candidates of the Democracy.

Robert T. Conrad was elected Mayor by a majority of 8,428 votes over Richard Vaux, Dem.; Isaac Hazlehurst, City Solicitor, by a majority of 11,762 votes over Wm. B. Hirst, Dem.; John N. Henderson, City Controller, by 9,479 over Wm. Badger, Dem.; Adam Munch, City Commissioner, by 4,308 votes over Geo. C. Leidy, Dem. The term of the latter officer is three years, and of the others two years.

The newly organized city is divided into twenty-four wards, of which twenty gave majorities for the Whig candidate for Mayor. For the Select Council, 10 Whigs and 14 Democrats, and 2 uncertain. Many other officers were elected, but the result in all cases was equally disastrous to the Democracy, who, the ledger states, are astounded at the result, and at a loss to explain the cause of the terrible defeat they have sustained.

It is admitted by Democrats, that the Nebraska question was a strong element in their defeat. Among the issues announced by the Whig party, for several days previous to the election, opposition to the Nebraska bill, an adherence to Compromises, and opposition to the Fillmore spirit of the day, were made prominent. In fact, it seemed to be a contest between Conservatism and Radicalism.

The new City Council of Philadelphia met to-day for organization; and tomorrow Mayor Conrad will be sworn into office, in the presence of Councils.

The vote at the late election in Philadelphia was 50,414, divided as follows:—Whig, 29,421; Democratic, 20,993.

Washington City Election.

On Monday last, an election for Mayor, Aldermen, Councilmen, &c. was held in Washington city, and there was a larger vote polled than ever before. There was considerable excitement—but fortunately no collisions at the polls. It was not a party election as is customary, but was influenced by other considerations. The successful candidate, John T. Towers, was the candidate of the "Know-Nothing" party, and received a majority of 439 over the present Mayor, Mr. Maury. Mr. Towers is a Whig, as are also all the Aldermen, and Councilmen who were elected. It is said that the Administration was openly in the field for Mr. Maury.

A Monstrous Animal.—Our friend of the Chambersburg Transcript informs us that Mr. Krichbaum, of that place, killed a bullock a few days ago, whose net weight was 11,092 lbs. We generally believe matters which come to us through those truth-telling organs, the newspapers; but really our faith was somewhat staggered with regard to the above. We are afraid, friend Haslett, you are "running it rather too deep into the ground."

A young lady of Cumberland, Md., Miss Martha Bruce, was dreadfully burnt on last night week, by the explosion of a camp-bell. She was filling a lighted lamp at the time, when it took fire, and burnt her most distressingly.

A destructive fire took place at Allegheny City on Tuesday night last. Eighteen houses were destroyed. The buildings were mostly on Federal street. The loss is estimated at \$30,000. A discharged convict from the penitentiary, named S. Kiles, has been arrested on suspicion of being the incendiary.

Intelligence from California informs us that Walker's band of Filibusters that had seized upon Sonora, and established a Republic, have disbanded and surrendered themselves prisoners at San Francisco, where they are now on parole.

The "American House," in Hollidaysburg, was totally destroyed by fire on Friday night week, together with several other small buildings. Six horses were also consumed, and all the contents of the buildings. The loss is several thousand dollars.

The editor of the Village Record says he observed several fashionable young ladies in the streets of West Chester, one fine evening last week, pulling their gignettes. This is truly a progressive age, in which young ladies in their torrid display greater knowledge than their grandmothers—many of whom, at four score, have not acquired the refined habit of smoking.

Three steamships left New York on Tuesday, taking probably between 1,500 and 2,000 passengers, bound for California. The price of through steerage tickets by these vessels was but \$35, which accounts for the immense influx of immigrants.

A large number of Mormons from Europe are now making their way for the land where a man is religiously entitled to have as many wives as he can afford to keep. What a lovely country that must be! In fact, the whole practice, within ten miles of the river, is covered with wretched huts, mud, and cattle, intended for the Mormon colonies in Mexico, California, Oregon or the Mormon country.

County Superintendents.

We have noticed thus far the election of the following gentlemen as County Superintendents of the Common Schools:—

Adams,	David Wiley,	\$300
York,	Jacob Kirk,	500
Dauphin,	Samuel D. Ingram,	300
Lancaster,	J. P. Wickorsham,	1,500
Lebanon,	R. A. Fitch,	1,000
Franklin,	James McDowell,	400
Blair,	Hugh A. Caldwell,	400
Harrisburg,	J. S. Hest,	1,000
Cumberland,	Joseph Felt,	1,000
Montgomery,	James Shelly,	500
Perry,	A. S. Hadenbaugh,	600
Westmoreland,	Adam Heitz,	300
Washington,	Matthew M. Kinstry,	550
Allegheny,	John L. Gwin,	1,500
Indiana,	James McFryer,	1,500
Jefferson,	Samuel P. Bollenman,	300
Lycoming,	R. E. Ross,	500
Northampton,	J. W. Barrett,	500
Rich,	Valentine A. Williams,	625
Schuykill,	Wm. C. Strong,	600

Spain and the United States—The War.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Times of May 20th says that the statement made by the Patria to the effect that the conference between Mr. Seale and the two Spanish ministers, the affair of the Black Warrior had been settled to the satisfaction of all parties, is totally false and unfounded. An interview took place, but unfortunately it led to no such desirable result. The question is as far from adjustment, so far as regards anything that has been done at Madrid, as ever. He says his information on this head is positive.

The Washington Union of Friday announces that our difficulties with Spain remain unadjusted, and that all rumors as to any change in the policy of the Administration are fabulous.

More Gold.—The steamers, Star of the West and George Law arrived at New York on Thursday, bringing a large number of passengers from California, and \$2,275,000 in gold. The gold mines were yielding abundantly, and the weather since the sailing of the previous steamer, had been remarkably favorable for the farmer and the miner.

Mr. Wise, the celebrated orator, went up in a balloon from the Crystal Palace on Friday. About fifty feet from the earth, Mr. Wise fell out. He struck with much force and was seriously but not dangerously hurt. Besides several bruises, one of his front teeth was knocked out. His escape was miraculous. A strong wind prevailed at the time. The balloon took a quick upward flight, and soon disappeared.

The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed the Hon. Julius W. Rockwell, of Pittsfield, U. S. Senator from that State, in place of Hon. Edward Everett, resigned. Mr. Rockwell has been a representative in Congress and Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He is a Whig and a man of high moral character.

Hon. Melton C. Rogers, of Lancaster, has declined the nomination tendered him by Gov. Bigler, of Associate Law Judge for that District.

The State Temperance Convention met at Harrisburg on Wednesday. Hon. Eli Slifer, of Union county, was chosen President. Letters were received from the candidates for Governor, in reply to interrogatories. That from Gov. Bigler was unsatisfactory. The Temperance men will vote on the question of prohibition in October, but will not nominate a candidate for Governor.

The coming wheat crop appears, from the general accounts we have to be in a good flourishing condition. In New York State the crop is very fine. Every where there is an increased breadth of land under wheat—say twenty per cent., and the prospect is, that the yield in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and other Western States, will be twenty to twenty-five per cent. greater than that of last year, in spite of the fly, the rust, and the hard winter of the South, taking the whole range, the crops never were better. Though the statements may not be fully substantiated by breadstuffs and provisions, they will give general satisfaction to customers.

An abundant supply of food, and cheap rates helps every kind of business, and is the surest evidence of industry and prosperity.

The Mayor of Roxbury, Mass., states on the authority of the city missionary, that intemperance has diminished nineteen times since the enactment of the Maine Law.

The Sun Daguerredotype, Mr. Root, the well known Daguerredotypist, who has an establishment in New York, succeeded in taking several very fine views of the Eclipse as witnessed in that city through all its phases. This is making the sun paint its own likeness.

Kansas Filling Up.—The St. Louis Intelligence of the 30th ult. says: "We learn from a friend who has just reached the city from a trip through the Missouri river counties, that hundreds of Missourians have been eagerly awaiting the news of the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska territorial bills, and that a very large emigration will immediately cross the river."

Punishment for Wife Whipping.—Trenton, N. Y., five men were recently sentenced to pay \$10, stay in jail ten days, and give bonds for \$200 to keep the peace, for having corrected the parrots of their wives by flagellation.

Late from Europe.

The steamer *Avila* arrived at New York on Wednesday last from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 28th ultimo. Flour had declined 8s. and wheat 6d. Cotton was unchanged.

Austria and Prussia, it seems, have joined England and France against Russia. A protocol has been signed by these Four Powers, to maintain the integrity of Turkey, and Austria and Prussia will now demand that Russia shall evacuate the Turkish territory. The draft of a note to this effect, addressed to Russia, has been sent by the Vienna conference to Berlin for the approval of the Prussian Government.

According to advices from Frankfurt the Ministers of Austria and Prussia have presented to the Diet the joint declaration of Austria and Prussia, announcing the continuation of cordiality of the Four Powers, and declaring that the prolongation of the struggle between Russia and Turkey is fraught with danger to Germany. After submitting this declaration, the five protocols of the Vienna conference were laid before the Diet. The Austro-Prussian treaty was notified to the Assembly of other German States, which are invited to adhere to it.

There is no later news from Silistria. The English division was to embark from Constantinople for Varna, and the French force was to march to the Balkans on the 25th. The Russians were manoeuvring to cut-off communication between Varna and Silistria. On the 11th the combined fleets were still cruising before Sebastopol. Gen. Forry's division of the French left Malta on the 22d, in fourteen steamers, to take possession of Athens.

Another arrival brings London dates to the 29th ult. Admiral Napier has destroyed, after eight hours' bombardment, the fortress of Gustafsvaer, at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland. Fifteen hundred Russians were taken prisoners.

The British steamer *Tiger*, taken by the Russians after going ashore near Odessa, was afterwards burned.

Times says, that a combined attack on Crimea by sea and land, has been determined on at Constantinople.

It is reported from Vienna, that Russia has concluded treaties with Persia, Bokhara and Khiva, and is to keep a subsidiary force in those States.

A squadron of Spanish steamers is preparing at Cadix, to sail for Cuba in July. Troops are to leave in June for the same destination.

Advices from Berlin state that all the troops in Poland are on the march to the Baltic provinces.

The Patriot army in China, at the latest dates, were advancing towards Peking.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania railroad was held this morning. The committee reported unanimously against the purchase of the main line upon the terms fixed by act of the Legislature. The report recommended the appointment of a committee to act in conjunction with the directors and decide its future action in case the sale should not be made under the act. The recommendation was negatived, and the committee discharged from further action.

Western Cattle.—The St. Louis Intelligencer of Friday week says, "prime beef cattle are selling in the St. Louis and most of the western markets, from \$7 50 to \$8. This is full 33 per cent. higher than they have ever been known, before, unless for a week or two at a time."

Cuba.—A letter received in Charleston from New Orleans, dated 23d ultimo, says: "As an item of news I will mention the fact that upwards of a million of dollars is now in the hands of a committee (half subscribed by Cuban Creoles) for the purpose of equipping a force necessary for the subjugation of the island." This shows that President Pierce must have good and substantial ground for his proclamation against filibusterism; but we trust that he will have firmness enough to put down any attempt on the part of our citizens to wrest Cuba from Spain, except in open and manifest war, for just cause. *Charleston Mercury.*

An Abolitionist.—The Lynchburg (Va.) Virginian states that a young man from one of the Northern States, named Richard Norris, an employee on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, has been held to bail on the charge of having publicly uttered sentiments of an abolition and incendiary character, in one of the hotels of that city.

During the last four years, Virginia has sent 660 colored emigrants to Liberia, and in the same time contributed \$14,000 to colonization.

Bound to See it.—The Trenton Tribune of Saturday week, says: "Not the least amusing thing in the doings of yesterday was the fact that large numbers of people—whole families—from the country came in to the city, with their teams, to see the eclipse. This is a fact."

Abolition.—The German emigrants are pouring into Nebraska in crowds. Seven hundred and thirty passed through Cincinnati one day last week, on their way to the Territory. With such emigration, and the question of slavery left free in the inhabitation of the Territory, there will be but little chance of the "positive institution" extending itself into the new Territories.

A LETTER FROM SENATOR COOPER.

We invite the attention of our readers to the following candid and manly letter from the Hon. James Cooper, United States Senator, from this State. It is, as will be seen, in answer to a very ungenerous attack made upon Mr. C. by the Chambersburg *Repository* and *Whig*, the editor of which ought to know Mr. Cooper well enough to feel assured that he is of a different metal from that which is required for dodging purposes.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1864.
Mr. Editor:—I have rarely before, condescended to notice newspapers or articles so desecrating to my course as a public man; and more especially am I disposed to do so, when such reflections are dictated by a wish to find fault, rather than to deal justly and frankly.

I have been led to these remarks, by my attention having been called to an article in the *Repository* and *Whig*, a paper published in Chambersburg, whose Editor has been so indulgent to reflections, or rather insinuations, on account of my absence from the Senate, when the vote was taken on the Nebraska bill. The Editor informs his readers, that certain enemies of the Whig party in Pennsylvania "are chuckling over my absence, and boasting that I was unwilling to record my vote against the bill; and then he proceeds to ask, 'how is it?'" thus intimating a doubt on his own part, whether my absence was not occasioned by some such unworthy and cowardly motive, as he alleges is attributed to me by our political opponents.

Was the Editor himself, either frank or honest in the doubt which he insinuates to his readers? What has there been in my course, either as a member of the House of Representatives, a member of the Legislature, or a Senator, to authorize a suspicion that I would dodge (to use a common phrase) any question for fear of meeting a direct responsibility? Can he, or any one else, point to a single instance in my whole Legislative or public career to justify the insinuation which he has thrown out? And in relation to the Nebraska bill, there is perhaps scarcely a man of ordinary intelligence in Pennsylvania, except the Editor himself, who is not informed of my sentiments in regard to it. I spoke openly and earnestly in opposition to it, denouncing it in its whole scope and tendency, in terms as strong as parliamentary courtesy would permit, and that speech has been published by thousands, and can scarcely have escaped the attention of the Editor, who was furnished with a copy of it.

When the bill passed the Senate, it is true, I was absent. I was at that time, as you are aware, lying sick in Philadelphia, unable to leave my bed. The day it passed the House, I was called away from Washington on business which I could not neglect, without a serious sacrifice of the interests of other persons which had been committed to my care. If the interests of my constituents, or of the country, could have suffered by my absence, I would have remained, no matter at what expense to the interests of individuals. But in no contingency was this likely to be the case; and in reference to the measure in question, it was impossible to be so. Its passage was a foregone conclusion; the majority in favor of it was overwhelming and unchangeable; and my sentiments in relation to it had been expressed and were on record.

More Indian Massacres in Texas.

The Texas papers record further Indian outrages. Six or eight Mexican dancers, after performing six months in San Antonio, lately started for Mexico, and it is reported now that they have all been massacred, as well as six Italian harpists, who started from the former town of Jaxedo. In the neighborhood of Lanna, all the families have collected together and armed themselves, expecting to be attacked by Indians. The express rider from Corpus Christi to San Antonio, had been stopped, and his horse and the mail stolen. On hearing of this, Captain Gibbs and Lieut. Witter left Corpus Christi, and were joined by Captain Hatch, from Fort Merrill, in pursuit of the Indians. Major Chapman, with a party of 18 teamsters, also started out, followed by Judge Neal and others. At Lake Trinidad, the Indians had killed Pedro Gaxa and his son and two cousins. The train of Post & Hodges, with 400 head of cattle, had been attacked near San Antonio, and two men, named Ingram and McLaughlin, killed, and over 200 head of cattle driven off. During the attack on the Government train, heretofore mentioned, D. S. McIntosh, Jack McGuire, L. Patterson, Perry Petty, and August Sartor were killed. The Texas Times has the following additional news:

"We learn from a Mexican, who arrived here on Sunday night last, that a party of Indians, supposed to be Comanches, attacked a Government train near Lake Trinidad, killing two teamsters, five soldiers, and Thomas Parker, formerly sheriff of Nueces county, who had a trading house at the lake. Our informant states that the country between the Nueces and Rio Grande is in a state of great excitement, and that settlers are fleeing from the savages into the towns, leaving their crops and herds in undisputed possession of the Indians."

The Indian War in New Mexico.—ANOTHER MASSACRE.—The Santa Fe Gazette, of April 20, notices a report that a party of Indians had attacked, some three or four days previous, the ranches of Mr. Maxwell, on the Rio Grande, distant about forty miles from Taos, and killed everybody living in it, in all eight women and ten men, and two or three children, not leaving a soul to bear witness to the terrible details. The Indians, it appears, must have crossed the mountains immediately after the fight with Lieut. Davidson, and proceeded direct to the ranches, and finding it comparatively defenceless, they perpetrated the inhuman act recorded above.

Col. Cooke, who had gone in pursuit of the Indians, was taken sick with fever and ague at Abiquin. He had, however, sent out two different parties.

A full and authentic report is given of the battle between Lieut. John W. Davidson's command and a party of nearly 800 Apache Indians, on the 30th of March, in one of the weekly Santa Fe Gazettes for April. His command numbered 60 non-commissioned officers and privates—44 from "I" company and 16 from "F," 1st dragoons. Fourteen men of "I" company and eight of "F" were killed on the field; 11 men of "I" company and 8 of "F" were wounded. Lieut. Davidson and Assistant Surgeon D. T. Magruder were slightly wounded.

Petersburg, Va., June 6.—The case of Lewis Montague, charged with the murder of G. G. Thompson, in 1852, was submitted to the jury at 7 o'clock last evening, and after an absence of over an hour sent word to the court that they were unable to agree. The court then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock, at which hour the jury rendered a verdict of "Not Guilty." At its announcement Montague fell back in his seat and burst into a flood of tears. An immense crowd had assembled in and about the court house, and the greatest excitement prevailed. This was Montague's second trial. On the first he was convicted and sentenced to be hung. The discovery of new and important evidence for the defence accounts for the difference in the two verdicts.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., June 5.—The provision stores of Mr. D. Hove, and Messrs. Masters & Sons, on Main street, were totally destroyed by fire this morning. Mr. Hove had six hundred barrels of flour, and a large quantity of lard, hams, &c., in store, only a small portion of which were saved. During the fire ten kegs of powder, in Messrs. Masters store exploded, creating great confusion and damage, and Mr. Edward S. Hove was badly injured by a falling wall. The grocery store of Messrs. J. T. B. Perry & Son was also destroyed, with its contents. The loss is about \$15,000.

The Fugitive Slave Riot.—BOSTON, June 6.—The examination of the parties arrested for being engaged in the fugitive slave riot, was continued to day. Bishop, Stowell, Jackson and Morrison were fully committed without bail for the murder of Batchelder. Brown and Wesley were held in \$5,000 each for riot. Cline, Hame and Hopewell were discharged. Thompson and Robinson were held for a further examination.

Murderers Found Guilty in Virginia.—James Anderson was tried lately in Franklin county, Va., for murdering his wife, found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to 11 years confinement in the penitentiary; Catherine Hall was convicted of stabbing a woman, with intent to kill, and sentenced to five years; Isaac R. Via was also tried for murdering Lewis Lancaster, found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars and be imprisoned in the county jail for six months.

Passengers Killed.—Among the passengers in the steamer Prometheus, which sailed from New York on Monday for California, was Mrs. Hilliard and child, of Baltimore, wife of Col. Hilliard, of the San Francisco Herald. In crossing the strait from Jersey city to New York, on Saturday, some expert thief robbed Mrs. H. of a purse containing seventy-five dollars. He must be the meanest kind of a thief, to rob an elderly wife. The groundling ought to be pressed within an inch of his life.

PROBATIONER. N. L. June 5.—A large elephant attached to a menagerie, while on his way to Fall River this morning, got beyond the control of his keeper and killed three horses, smashed the wagon, and seriously injured two men who were in the wagon. He was finally captured near Slade's ferry.

A Furious Elephant at Large.

Several Persons Injured.—It has already been mentioned that an elephant broke loose from his keeper on the 5th inst., on the way from Pawtucket, R. I., to Fall River. It was the large elephant Hannibal, of the Broadway menagerie, weighing 3,500 lbs. The Providence Journal says: "When about seven miles from Pawtucket he became furious, turned upon his keeper, who had to fly for his life and take refuge in a house, got free and rushed along the road, destroying everything in his way. Meeting a horse and wagon belonging to Mr. Stafford Short, he thrust his trunk into the horse, and lifted horse, wagon and rider into the air. He mangled the horse terribly, and carried him about fifty feet, and threw the dead body into a pond. The wagon was broken to pieces, and Mr. Short considerably hurt. The elephant broke one of his enormous tusks in this encounter. A mile further, the elephant, now grown more furious, attacked in the same manner a horse and wagon, with Mr. Thomas W. Peck and his son. He broke the wagon and wounded the horse, which ran away. Mr. Peck was pretty badly hurt in the hip.

The next man in the path was Mr. Pearce, who was riding with his little son in a one horse wagon. He was coming towards the elephant, and being warned by Mr. Barney, turned around and put the horse to his speed, but the elephant overtook him, and seizing the wagon, threw it into the air, dashing it to pieces, and breaking the collar bone and arm of Mr. Pearce. The horse, disengaged from the wagon, escaped with the fore wheels, and the elephant gave chase for eight miles, but did not catch him. The elephant came back from his unsuccessful pursuit, and took up his march on the main road, where he next encountered Mr. J. Eddy, with a horse and wagon. He threw up the whole establishment into the adjoining lot, then broke down the fence, and went over and picked up the dead horse, and deposited him in the road, where he had first met him.

He killed one other horse, and pursued another, who fled to the barn; the elephant followed, but at the door was met by a fierce bull dog, which bit him in the leg and drove him off. Once on the route, the keeper being ahead of him, saw him plunge over a wall and make for a house. The keeper got into the house first, hurried the frightened people within to the upper story, and providing himself with an axe, succeeded in driving off the furious beast. The elephant finally exhausted his strength, and laid down in the bushes, about two miles from Slade's Ferry. Here he was secured with chains, and carried over the ferry to Fall River. A part of the time he ran at the rate of a mile in three minutes.

From China.—Late advices from Canton, to the 24th of March, received in New York, represent the rebellion against the Emperor as making much headway, and threatening Peking, with great confusion and consternation prevailing in the capital, which the Emperor did not hesitate to acknowledge. Shanghai still remains in the hands of the insurgents, although attacks continue to be constantly made upon it by the Imperialists. The province of Lo Chow was taken by the rebels on the 14th of January, and the Lieut. Governor was killed in its defence. The Emperor has degraded the General who allowed it to be taken, the Emperor acting upon the principle that the man who allows himself to be beaten by his enemies, deserves to be kicked out of office by his friends.

A Contrast.—France, with an army this year of 625,000 men, cannot, it is estimated, under any circumstances, send more than 150,000 beyond her frontiers. In 1848 our army in Mexico was 35,000, and at home probably less than 5,000, or one-eighth of the whole. This comparison will serve to show how the European despotic states are burdened by the necessity of keeping the mass of a vast army at home to watch each other or to keep their own subjects tranquil under oppression.

A Mob of Females in Wisconsin.—On the 24th ult. great excitement was created at Jarabes, Wisconsin, in consequence of a mob of about fifty females proceeding to the Wisconsin House, and seizing and destroying all the liquors of the establishment. They next marched to the saloon of Peter French, but, meeting with resistance, they desisted, until a number of men interfered, some in favor and others against the movement. A scene of violent excitement ensued, which induced the sheriff to read the riot act and order them to disperse. They finally retired, but in the evening held a meeting and resolved to put an end to the liquor traffic in the village.

The American Charge d'Affaires to the Ecuador Republic has transmitted to the State Department a series of official documents and extracts from the papers of that country, showing the liberal feeling with which the government and people have guaranteed the free navigation of the Amazon, and the earnestness with which they invite the settlement of Americans among them. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has granted to the American company, who had been the first to attempt the regular navigation of the Amazon, the most liberal protection, and enjoined upon the authorities the granting of every assistance they may need.

A Despicable Thief.—On Thursday, some contemptible scoundrel forced his way into a Church, in Cincinnati, and robbed eight missionary boxes of the small sums contributed by the Sunday School children.

A Miraculous Snake Story.—According to the Richmond Bulletin, it is said that the authority is reliable. Mr. Wm. Cole, of Carolina county, Va., lately killed in his field a huge black snake, and upon cutting the reptile open, found singly stored away in the stomach six young lizards. But the most wonderful part of the story yet remains to be told. One of the lizards which must have been recently swallowed, revivified shortly after it was taken from the body of the snake, and ran away into the bushes.

Singular Coincidence.—J. L. Brown was recently nominated for the Legislature in Virginia county, Washington Territory, and on Saturday evening the day before the election, Mr. Brown was taken dead, and he died suddenly a few days after. A special train was then ordered, and H. Foster was sent to fill the vacancy. The next morning news came that Mr. F. proceeded to the seat of government, and on the next day fell dead in the House.

Important Political Manifesto.

JAMES MAURICE, JOHN WHEELER, JARED V. PECK, RUFUS W. PECKHAM, ANDREW OLIVER, members of Congress from the first, sixth, ninth, fourteenth and sixteenth districts of the State of New York, and all Democrats, have issued an address to their constituents, which is one of the most important documents of the times. All these gentlemen were opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, as provided in the Nebraska bill. This address explains their reasons for their course. They are these:

1st. The Territories of Kansas and Nebraska are nine times larger than the State of New York, and embrace all that unorganized territory acquired from France, under the name of Louisiana, which lies North of the 37th parallel of latitude. On the 11th of October, 1853, there were, according to the last report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but three white persons, besides government employees, in all that region. There are already five organized Territories of immense extent, besides millions of unoccupied lands in several of the States; and there was no necessity for the organization of Kansas and Nebraska Territories, at this time.

2d. The title to these lands is still held by the Indians, whose title must be extinguished before they can be settled. But to extinguish the Indian title, is to extinguish the Indian tribes, and they are not prepared to set in motion the machinery that is designed to eradicate them. On this ground, and that of unnecessary expense, the bill was actively opposed at the last session by a number of Southern Representatives, who appear, this year, to have forgotten this consideration, in the greater one of repealing the Missouri Compromise.

3d. Territorial governments are a great source of expense, which should not be incurred except where absolutely necessary for the public interests.

4th. Considerable patronage is given to the President by this bill. Their observation of the mode in which the President has misused the appointing power, has rendered them unwilling to increase Executive patronage.

5th. This bill creates two territories, where one is all that should be proposed.

6th. These objections, potent as they are, are insignificant, when compared with the fatal effects they anticipate from the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line, and the consequent re-opening of the slavery agitation. These members were elected upon the principles of the Baltimore platform, chief among which were the approval of the Compromise of 1850; the solemn pledging of the Democratic party to resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt might be made; and the planting itself, firmly and for all time, on the existing legislation of the country on the subject of slavery as a book written, full and sealed up, as not to be reopened.

The bill is said to contain the principle of Congressional non-intervention, when, by express terms, every law that Congress ever passed, except the Missouri Compromise, (which was passed with a distinct reference to that country,) is made applicable to and extended over the Territories, without the assent of the people, but merely by the exercise of Congressional power.

It is also said that the bill conferred on the people the power of self government and was therefore Democratic; when, in fact, the people of the Territories will pay the same taxes to the United States that we do, without having, as we have a voice in their imposition, and their Governor and all prominent officers are appointed by, and amenable to the President of the United States, relatively to them a foreign jurisdiction—thus perpetuating pretty much the same system of colonial vassalage that we found so odious to our fathers as to occasion the separation of the colonies from the British crown. And this is called "Popular Sovereignty!"

To show the extent in which the Missouri Compromise has always been held, they quote the opinion of President Polk, in his message approving the Oregon Territorial bill, (Aug. 14, 1848,) in which he said the adoption of this compromise had restored peace and good will throughout the States of the Union, and spoke of its authors as public benefactors. He took ground against any disturbance of that compromise, as calculated to excite sectional divisions, to alienate the people of the different portions of the Union from each other, and to endanger the existence of the Union itself.

Gen. Cass, in his speech in the Senate in February last, says, speaking of this feature in the bill, it would have been better not to disturb the "humblest of the Missouri Compromise, which had done its work of peace, and was hallowed by patriotic success, and by its association with great names and transcendent destiny."

Senator Douglas, the fastidious of this movement, has said to the people of Illinois, "I have it at Springfield, in 1814, spoke of the Missouri Compromise as having received the sanction and approbation of men of all parties in every section of the Union as having done its work of peace, and I have it as growing, as at the present time, as having harmonized and tranquilized the country, as having given Henry Clay the great triumph of the

"Great Pacificator," as having had its origin in the hearts of all patriotic men who desired to perpetuate the blessings of our glorious Union, as having been conceived in the same spirit of fraternal affection as the Constitution of the United States, as having been "canonized in the hearts of the American people as a sacred thing which no ruthless hand would ever be reckless enough to disturb."

Other extracts are given of a similar character, from the speech of Senator Douglas, from one by Senator Atchison, &c.

These gentlemen refuse to follow the lead of the President in this departure from the compromise measures of 1850, and thus re-open the slavery agitation in its most formidable aspect. They then add the following remarkable paragraph:

"Events daily transpiring constrain us to believe that the enactment of the Missouri Compromise Act of 1820, is the first of a series of measures long promulgated, and deliberately pursued, having for their object the formation of a great sectional or southern party, of which the present Executive designs to become the leader. In order to win the South and propitiate the favor of her citizens, in addition to the repeal of the prohibition of slavery north of latitude 36° 30', it is designed to obtain, regardless of expense to the National Treasury, additional territory from Mexico. The Gadsden treaty, recommended by the President to the Senate for confirmation, stipulated to pay Santa Anna the extravagant sum of \$20,000,000 for a mere fragment of territory, to supply additional resources to the Slave States. This treaty, modified in many essential particulars, has been returned to Mexico, and is now in progress of negotiation."

In pursuance of the same political scheme they charge that it is determined at an early day to acquire Cuba, as a Slave State, utterly reckless of consequences.

They conclude by giving an extract from the Inaugural Address of President Pierce, in which he pledged himself, that the repeal which followed the excitement of 1850, on the subject of slavery, should suffer no shock during his official term, if he had power to avert it.

The address is fully drawn, and is producing a powerful impression in the North. It emanates from Democrats who refused to betray their pledges to the people, and derives much of its force from the proofs they present, that in voting to sustain the Missouri Compromise, they are occupying the ground held by all the leading statesmen of the country. In repeating it, the Administration has violated its promise, and overturned a measure to which the Democratic party has been pledged since the period of its adoption. That a majority has been secured in Congress for this repeal, is a melancholy proof of the power of the corrupt means which were used, to swerve members from their honest opinions, and from a fair representation of the will of their constituents.

Liberia.

The present population of Liberia, says Lieut. Foote, in his recent work upon Africa, exceeds one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, of whom not more than one-twentieth are American colonists. The growth has been gradual and healthy. The Government, from its successful administration of blacks alone for more than six years, appears to be firmly established. The country is now in a condition to receive as many emigrants as the United States could send. To the colored man who regards the highest interests of his children, to young men of activity and enterprise, Liberia affords the strongest attractions.

The Syracuse Journal gives an account of a singular accident and narrow escape from death of an elderly lady, a passenger on the night express train on the Central road from that city on Wednesday last. It appears that by some means the lady left the car and fell from the platform. She was not seen going out, nor was she missed until some time after the accident occurred. Conductor Smith, being notified of her disappearance, when the train arrived at Jordan immediately sent back three men with a hand-car to search for her along the track. They found her a short distance from Port Byron, bewildered, but fortunately with only a few slight bruises on her body. She said she had no recollection of going out upon the platform, but finding herself in the ditch she thought the cars had broken down and left her there. When she fell off the train was going at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour.

Send them this Way.—A gentleman in Hartford, Ct., has received a letter from his son in San Francisco, California, stating that he was offered one thousand bushels of California-raised potatoes, at twenty-five cents per bushel, but refused to purchase because he could not dispose of them to advantage.

Effects of Rum.—A drunken fellow in West Union, N. Y., came home on Tuesday evening, and fell or threw himself across the body of his sick wife, who was lying in bed. She was instantly killed, and in the morning they were found, the man still dead drunk, lying across the body of his dead wife.

Birth.—An altercation took place on the 27th ultimo, in a blacksmith's shop at Lewiston, Maine, between two young men named respectively Dunbar and Niquel, when the latter sustained a red hot nail from the fire and thrust it through the body of the former.

Death from the Sting of a Wasp.—Mr. Isham Williams, of Madison county, Ga., came to his death on the 29th ult. from being stung on the arm by a wasp. It is stated that he died in less than ten minutes after being stung.

Chinese Men of Fortune.—There is a ship for the season, to Hong Kong, which carries over its deck the following inscription: "The joys of Paradise are waiting compared to a perpetual drunk."

Backward Season.—Snow is still on the ground in the woods, back of Montreal, Canada, a thing not known in June for the last twenty seven years.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE—Friday last.
Flour, 88 62 to 87 50
Wheat, 1 95 to 2 05
Rye, 1 13 to 1 15
Corn, 72 to 77
Oats, 60 to 61
Cloverseed, 4 62 to 4 75
Timothyseed, 2 52 to 3 00
Flaxseed, 1 37 to 1 40
Beef Cattle, 9 00 to 11 25

YORK—Friday last.
Flour, per bbl., from stores, \$9 00
" " from wagons, 8 37
Wheat, per bushel, 2 00 to 2 10
Rye, " " 1 00
Corn, " " 70
Oats, " " 50
Timothy Seed, per bushel, 2 50
Clover Seed, " 4 25
Flax Seed, " 1 30
Plaster Paris, per ton, 7 50

LANOVER—Thursday last.
Flour, (from Wagons), \$8 00
Do. Retail, 9 00
Wheat, per bushel, 1 90 to 2 10
Rye, " " 1 00
Corn, " " 70
Oats, " " 50
Timothy Seed, 2 10
Clover Seed, 4 50
Flax Seed, 1 12
Plaster Paris, per ton, 8 00

Married.
On the 5th inst., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. JEREMIAH BINDER, of Berwick township, to Miss DELILAH BELFLO, of Germany township.
On the 4th inst., by Rev. Thomas F. Hathwell, Mr. WILLIAM F. CHURCH, to Miss SARAH L. DISON, both of Littleton.
On the 2nd inst., by the same, Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, of Littleton, to Miss MARY M. BISHOP, of the vicinity of Littleton.
On the 1st inst., by the Rev. E. H. Hoffmann, Mr. JOHN PATTERSON, to Miss CATHERINE WEHLER—both of the vicinity of Albiontown.

Died.
On Monday last, after a long illness, Mrs. MARGERY SAMPLE, wife of Mr. James L. Sample, of this borough, in the 54th year of her age.
On the 5th inst., GEORGE DEARBORN, Esq., a highly respected citizen of Lancaster township, Pa., died at his residence, in the 64th year of his age.
On the 4th inst., near Petersburg, (Y. S.) MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. Hutton Kennedy, aged 19 years 3 months and 14 days.
On Wednesday morning last, Mr. JOHN SEASIDEM, son of Strahan township, aged 72 years 10 months and 14 days, died at his residence, in the 72nd year of his age. He was in his 60th year, when he was injured by the fall of the plough being forced violently against his side; but not thinking the injury a serious one, he continued to work for a short time, when feeling faint he was taken to the house, and rapidly expired, and expired on Wednesday morning.

On the 25th inst., on the 25th ult., of consumption, Mr. DANIEL WEAT, aged 65 years and 3 months.
On the 26th ult., in Berkey county, Va., Mr. MICHIEL DICK, formerly of this county, aged 70 years and 6 months.

NOTICE.
Estate of John Chambers, deceased.
LETTERS of Administration de bonis non, with the will annexed, on the Estate of JOHN CHAMBERS, late of Berwick township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Mount Pleasant township, he hereby gives notice to persons indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those having claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

Religious Notice.
No preventing Providence, there will be preaching at Hunterstown, Adams county, on Saturday evening, and Sabbath at 10, and candle-light, the 10th and 11th of June.
2. Also, at the Bottom School-house, near York Springs, on Sabbath at 10 and candle light, June 15th.
3. At Harzlett's School-house, in Menallen township, on Sabbath the 25th of June, at 10 o'clock and candle-light.
4. At Fowler's School-house, July 1st & 2d.

JOHN A. FLOWMAN, Minister.
Just received, and for sale, a large lot of Fresh Groceries. Also, a quantity of Second-hand Cook-Stoves, very cheap, by GEO. ARNOLD.

Notice to Tax-Payers.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners will make an assessment of FIVE PER CENT. upon all State and County Taxes assessed for the year 1854, that shall be paid to Collectors on or before Friday the 28th day of June next, and Collectors are hereby required to make such assessment to all persons paying on or before said day.

Collectors are required to make payment to the County Treasurer on or before Friday the 28th day of June next—otherwise they will not be entitled to any abatement.
By order of the Commissioners,
J. AUGHRINBAUGH, Clerk.

NOTICE.
Estate of Mary Rankin, deceased.
LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of MARY RANKIN, late of Stratton township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those who have any claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

TADE KING, Adm'r.
May 29. 61

TALEDONIA COLD SPRINGS.
(LATE SWENNEY'S).
Adams County, Pa.
THESE SPRINGS, situated on the South Mountain, a short distance from the village of Taledonia, are celebrated for their medicinal qualities. The water is pure and refreshing, and is said to be beneficial in many cases of disease. The springs are situated on a hill, and the water flows from a natural source. The springs are open all the year round, and are a great resort for the invalids.

TAILOING.
J. H. KELLEY, Tailor, 111 N. 1st St., Philadelphia. He has a large stock of the latest styles of clothing, and is a first-class tailor. He has been in the business for many years, and is well known for his skill and work.

TAILEDONIA COLD SPRINGS.
(LATE SWENNEY'S).
Adams County, Pa.
THESE SPRINGS, situated on the South Mountain, a short distance from the village of Taledonia, are celebrated for their medicinal qualities. The water is pure and refreshing, and is said to be beneficial in many cases of disease. The springs are situated on a hill, and the water flows from a natural source. The springs are open all the year round, and are a great resort for the invalids.

Hanover Branch Rail Road.

CHANGE OF HOURS.
ON and after Saturday, May 13, Trains over this road will be run as follows: 1st Train will leave Hanover at 8:15 A. M., with Passengers for York, Harrisburg, Columbia and Philadelphia, and return to Hanover with Passengers from Baltimore and York at 12 M. This Train connects also with the Express for Baltimore, arriving there at 1 P. M., stopping at Glenrock, Parkton and Cockeysville. 2d Train will leave Hanover at 2:30 P. M., with Passengers for York, Harrisburg, Columbia and Philadelphia, and return to Hanover with Passengers from Baltimore and York at 6:30 P. M.; and return immediately with Passengers from York, &c., at 4:45 P. M. 3d Train will leave Hanover at 6 P. M., with Passengers for York; and return with Passengers from Baltimore at 8 P. M. The Monday morning extra train will leave for Baltimore 4:30; return at 7 A. M. EDWARD E. YOUNG, Agent.

TIMBER-LAND FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber has still a few more lots of TIMBER LAND for sale, which will be disposed of as reasonably. For information apply to J. D. PAXTON, of Gettysburg, May 15.

SMALL FARM.
AT PRIVATE SALE.
THE undersigned offer at Private Sale, a SMALL FARM, situated in Green town, Franklin county, 13 miles east of Fayetteville, adjoining lands of Samuel Redford's heirs, Joseph Stull and others, containing 72 Acres of prime Pine Land, about 50 Acres of which are cleared, and the balance is well timbered. The improvements are a new two-story LOG HOUSE, a large BARN, nearly new, and other Out-buildings. There is an excellent well of water near the door of the house. There is also on the premises a first-rate ORCHARD of choice Fruit. A good title can be given, and the terms will be made to suit the purchaser.

If the above Farm is not sold before the 10th of September next, it will on that day be offered at Public Sale. Persons wishing to view the property, can do so by calling on James Brown, residing thereon, or on any of the undersigned. N. B. HUTCHINSON, Greenville. D. H. HUTCHINSON, Fayetteville. J. W. HUTCHINSON.

WILL PROPERTY.
AT PRIVATE SALE.
I wish to sell my valuable WILL PROPERTY, lying upon Patuxent Falls, in Carroll county, Md., about 25 miles from Baltimore and 7 from Westminster, in the neighborhood of Brown's Meeting-house. The Tract contains about 145 Acres of Land, two-thirds of which is covered with fine thrifty TIMBER. The improvements are a good FRAME DWELLING-HOUSE, a Stable, & other Out-buildings, all conveniently arranged and situated, together with an extensive SAWING ESTABLISHMENT, which is now turning out \$100 worth of work per month. The Water-power can be increased to almost any desirable amount. For further particulars, address, post paid, GEO. W. MATHEWS, Houck's Store, Carroll co., Md.

DESTRABLE PROPERTY.
FOR SALE.
THE subscriber, intending to remove to the West, offers at Private Sale, a very desirable Property, situated in Franklin township, Adams county, on the road leading from Millersboro to Gettysburg, three miles from the latter place. There are TEN ACRES in the lot. The improvements are a two-story and a half LOG HOUSE, a small STABLE, and a new LOG BLACKSMITH'S SHOP; a never failing well of water at the door; and a YOUNG ORCHARD, of choice Fruit. The lot lies along Marsh-creek, and a stream of never-failing water runs through it. The terms will be made known on application to the subscriber, residing on the premises, WM. L. SPRENKLE, May 22.

\$50 REWARD.
WAS STOLEN from the subscriber, at Centre Mills, Butler township, Adams county, Pa., on the night of the 4th of May inst., a Bay Mare, partly blooded, about six years old, of good size and weight, natural trotter, with black mane, tail and legs, white spot on fore knee, and white mark on the inside of her left ear. The above Reward will be paid for the recovery of the Mare, and the arrest and conviction of the Thief, or \$25 for either Mare or Thief. May 15. J. Y. BUSHEY.

NOTICE.
Estate of David Herman, deceased.
LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of DAVID HERMAN, late of Stratton township, Adams county, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those who have any claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

TAILEDONIA COLD SPRINGS.
(LATE SWENNEY'S).
Adams County, Pa.
THESE SPRINGS, situated on the South Mountain, a short distance from the village of Taledonia, are celebrated for their medicinal qualities. The water is pure and refreshing, and is said to be beneficial in many cases of disease. The springs are situated on a hill, and the water flows from a natural source. The springs are open all the year round, and are a great resort for the invalids.

TAILOING.
J. H. KELLEY, Tailor, 111 N. 1st St., Philadelphia. He has a large stock of the latest styles of clothing, and is a first-class tailor. He has been in the business for many years, and is well known for his skill and work.

TAILEDONIA COLD SPRINGS.
(LATE SWENNEY'S).
Adams County, Pa.
THESE SPRINGS, situated on the South Mountain, a short distance from the village of Taledonia, are celebrated for their medicinal qualities. The water is pure and refreshing, and is said to be beneficial in many cases of disease. The springs are situated on a hill, and the water flows from a natural source. The springs are open all the year round, and are a great resort for the invalids.

TAILOING.
J. H. KELLEY, Tailor, 111 N. 1st St., Philadelphia. He has a large stock of the latest styles of clothing, and is a first-class tailor. He has been in the business for many years, and is well known for his skill and work.

TAILEDONIA COLD SPRINGS.
(LATE SWENNEY'S).
Adams County, Pa.
THESE SPRINGS, situated on the South Mountain, a short distance from the village of Taledonia, are celebrated for their medicinal qualities. The water is pure and refreshing, and is said to be beneficial in many cases of disease. The springs are situated on a hill, and the water flows from a natural source. The springs are open all the year round, and are a great resort for the invalids.

TAILOING.
J. H. KELLEY, Tailor, 111 N. 1st St., Philadelphia. He has a large stock of the latest styles of clothing, and is a first-class tailor. He has been in the business for many years, and is well known for his skill and work.

TAILEDONIA COLD SPRINGS.
(LATE SWENNEY'S).
Adams County, Pa.
THESE SPRINGS, situated on the South Mountain, a short distance from the village of Taledonia, are celebrated for their medicinal qualities. The water is pure and refreshing, and is said to be beneficial in many cases of disease. The springs are situated on a hill, and the water flows from a natural source. The springs are open all the year round, and are a great resort for the invalids.

TAILOING.
J. H. KELLEY, Tailor, 111 N. 1st St., Philadelphia. He has a large stock of the latest styles of clothing, and is a first-class tailor. He has been in the business for many years, and is well known for his skill and work.

ANTI-NEBRASIA.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.
COME ONE, COME ALL, and tell your neighbors to come to the Store of the "Two Extremes," and see the splendid stock of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, now opening of the latest style and of every variety, suitable for the Spring and Summer season, for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children. I have made up arrangements to have Boots and Shoes made to order, by the best of workmen, and of good material, in the quickest possible time. W. W. PAXTON, of Gettysburg, March 27.

Groceries! Groceries!
WE have just received the largest stock of GROCERIES ever offered in the county, comprising:
25 Hhds. of prime Sugar,
60 Barrels of N. O. Molasses,
6 Hhds. of the finest quality of Syrup, together with a large assortment of Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, &c., to which we invite the

G. S. Dea, W. B. Bates, Dr. Benj. Colby, and one hundred others of the most respectable families of Providence.
 This is to certify that I have for a number of years been acquainted with the composition and mode of manufacture of MORTON'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF YELLOW DOCK ROOT. I have although been acquainted with this mode of compound in the above, and can say that in all respects it is admirable, and is certainly the most efficacious remedy in which it was designed. It is especially valuable in INDIGESTION and all its attendant symptoms, is likewise so highly useful in the LIVER, the MOUTH, Throat, and intestines of the GREEN, and in all the above mentioned affections. As a DEPURATOR of the blood, it has no equal.
 DAVID HOLMES, M.D.
 Providence, R. I. Jan. 1843.
 Prepared by C. MORSE & CO., No. 446
 Broadway, New York. See Druggists and Dealers
 throughout the U. S. and Canada.
 For Sale by SAMUEL H. BUCKLER,
 Greenough, Mass.
 1843.